

Catholic Editor Asks Bail for II

By Joseph North

Miss Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker, told this newspaper that the Communist defendants should be granted bail for a variety of constitutional and moral reasons, one of which is the fact that she does not believe the prosecution "proved its case."

She said the Smith Act, under which the indictment was brought, was "a product of wartime hysteria" and that under its provisions her newspaper too could be brought to trial.

The Catholic editor was forthright in her opposition to the current witchhunt generally. Carefully describing her differences with Communists, she said she hoped that all viewpoints in America "would be resolved by discussion and debate, not by suppression."

Miss Day spoke of the persecution which Catholics, as a group, have suffered. She cited the times of the Know Nothing party when Catholics in America were the principal target of bigotry.

"The trial," Miss Day said, "runs counter to the entire tradition of America and the teachings of Catholic saints like Paul who constantly spoke of the 'glorious liberty of Christ'."

She believed that all religious and political minorities must be accorded their Constitutional rights to present their views and have them accepted or rejected by the people "and not by suppression."

"Freedom is an essential truth we are striving for and has to do with the dignity of the human being."

Obviously, she said, as a Catholic she has "fundamental differences with Communism," but reiterated her view that there are many social aims the Communists hold in common with followers of her creed.

As a matter of historic fact, Miss Day said, the Bishops of the United States declared, in 1929, "that many of the social aims of the Communists were Christian aims and should be worked for by all Catholics."

She cited St. Thomas Aquinas to the effect that "The truth is the truth and proceeds from the Holy Spirit no matter from whom it comes."

"We have to take our stand despite the seeming collaboration," she said, referring to the recent edict of the Vatican. "To my view there is no confusion on that score at all."

"These defendants are entitled to bail as a minimum consideration," she said. "But beyond that there are a number of editors of our newspaper who do not believe that the Government proved its case."

The whole matter, she indicated, "lies in the realm of ideas," and no law should bar the freedom of men to express their ideas anywhere, at any time.

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26

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UNIONS BID MURRAY TO AVERT SPLIT AT CIO MEET

By George Morris

CLEVELAND, Oct. 30.—Delegates from progressive-led unions are seeking to avert a split in the CIO on the floor of the organization convention which opens tomorrow. The position which these unions will defend—inner-organization democracy, prohibition of raiding, and recognition of autonomy—was presented in detail to CIO President Philip Murray and eight vice presidents Saturday by Harry Bridges and Hugh Bryson, presidents of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union and the Marine Cooks and Stewards, and by leaders of the United Electrical Workers at a meeting today.

The United Electrical and Machine Workers, CIO, tonight proposed to enter into signed no-raiding agreements with the CIO, the United Automobile Workers and the United Steel Workers.

The UE made public its proposals after its three top officers and six vice presidents conferred for 3½ hours with Murray and the CIO's vice-presidents. At the conclusion of the conference Murray said he informed the UE its proposals and complaints will be referred to the Resolutions and Constitutions Committees of the Convention. He declined to make further comment.

The UE made public written and already signed

BEGIN IT TODAY---

The Communist Trial

By George Marion

WITNESS NO. 8—The Pittsburgh Incident

On Jan. 10, 1948, a stockily built man of 36 and a red-headed woman 10 years younger were picked up by detectives on a street in Pittsburgh. They said they had come to Pittsburgh two or three days earlier and were sharing a room in a local hotel. He gave his home as Cumberland, Md., and she said she lived not far from there in a community called Westernport. In her purse, the detectives found a nickel-plated .22-calibre pistol and, searching the hotel room thereafter, they uncovered an automatic revolver—a German Luger—in the man's suitcase. Two indictments were thereupon returned by the local equivalent of a grand jury—the Allegheny County inquest. The first indictment charged Charles W. Nicodemus and said they carried the weapons "with intent unlawfully and maliciously to do injury" to some person unknown to the inquest. The indictments said nothing more.

The newspapers manifested little interest in the matter. The published accounts show that the story received small space and the reporting was singularly inadequate. Our newspapers are not noted for their

(Continued on Page 8)



FITZGERALD



BRIDGES

agreements which require the signature of Murray on one and Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers on the other providing only two points. One, where an organization has been established as the bargaining agency and certified by the National Labor Relations Board "the other organization shall not in any way interfere with the relationship by having its officers, representatives, or members

(Continued on Page 9)

Harlem Hails Victory Of Davis on Right to Remain on Ballot

By Michael Singer

A wave of jubilation in Harlem reflected by a big increase in signed pledge cards followed announcement on Friday that the last legal barrier to having Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis on the ballot had been removed. Defeat of the trumped-up "tax-

The People Kept Davis on Ballot

An Editorial

When Justice Dineen decided Friday there was no legal ground for removing Councilman Benjamin Davis from the ballot, it was the second time in a little more than a week that the politicians and their Wall Street masters were stopped in their attempt to eliminate this great spokesman of New York's Negro and working people.

Some eight days earlier, the leaders of the City Council were unable to go through with a proposed resolution to oust Councilman Davis from his seat in that body.

Both attempts to deny the Negro Communist leader his official position were based upon the Foley Square conviction. They were licked because the Negro people in particular recognized the frameup for what it was, and came back fighting against their oppressors who would deprive them of their great, militant spokesman.

Get this straight. These were no mere decisions determined by legal technicalities. The politicians sensed the mood of the people, especially the Negro people who have had long experience with judicial frameup, and concluded their attempts to remove Davis were too costly. They were helped to that conclusion by the many hundreds, in some cases thousands, who gathered in demonstration before City Hall and the court when the issues were being fought out.

The victories won in these fights were a severe blow to the manufacturers of the Foley Square frameup. For among the things they had hoped to accomplish was the immediate elimination of Davis from the Council.

BUT THESE VICTORIES are only the preliminaries in the struggle to block this purpose. There is still an election to be won. It can be won, despite the gang-up of the corrupt, Wall Street-domination machines against the Councilman. There can be no finer expression of the popular rejection of the book-burning and thought control of Foley Square than Councilman Davis' election on Nov. 8.

THE ATTEMPT TO REMOVE COUNCILMAN DAVIS from the ballot revealed all too clearly the fact that the Foley Square trial had as its target not simply the elementary democratic rights of 11 men, or even of their party, but that it was aimed squarely at the rights of the great mass of the people whose welfare and aspirations these 11 men championed.

For his removal would have denied not simply the 100,000 voters in the 21st Senatorial District the right to vote for him, but the half-million Negro New Yorkers of their most powerful voice in city affairs.

JUDGE HAROLD MEDINA'S REFUSAL TO GRANT bail to Councilman Davis and his 10 associates is a denial of an equally fundamental right. The people who fought to keep Davis on the ballot, and all who recognize that the victory was a victory for democracy, must now join the battle for bail for Ben Davis and his fellow-defendants. Without this, the electoral fight is not complete.

Councilman Davis is needed in the campaign for his reelection, and the other 10 are needed in the struggles of the people for peace, democratic rights, and economic welfare.

Tomorrow, the Circuit Court of Appeals will hear argument on bail. It is still possible to get the Administration to withdraw its opposition to bail. Wire Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in Washington today urging the release of the Communist leaders on bond. Get others to take the same action.

The campaign for bail merges with the drive to reelect Councilman Davis, a drive that needs the active support of all progressives.

Beat Cops' Move to Halt Davis Film

By David Platt

Last Saturday night in Harlem the united action of several hundred Negroes and whites frustrated another attempt on the part of O'Dwyer's police to stop a showing of the powerful anti-police brutality film What's Happening in Harlem, produced for the Ben Davis Election Committee.

At about 9 p.m. speakers from an ALP sound truck announced before it left for other parts that in a few minutes the Ben Davis film would be shown in the window of a florist shop at the corner of 126 Street and Lenox Avenue. But the cops got there first, threatening to arrest anyone trying to show the film. This was just a

bluff. Then they threatened the owner of the shop with a summons.

After consulting her attorneys by phone, the owner decided not to risk having her place closed by the police.

A wave of anger swept through the crowd when they were told what the cops were up to. When they were asked whether they would wait around for a half-hour or so until arrangements could be made to show the film outdoors, the crowd roared: "We'll wait! No cop can scare us! We want to see this film on police brutality!"

HOLD MEETING

While waiting for the movie truck to appear, the film committee got a speaker's stand from head-

quarters and proceeded to hold a meeting on the curb. By this time the crowd had grown to about 400. This solid mass gathered closely round the speaker's stand. They laughed and applauded the first speaker—a young Negro, who said:



DAVIS

manager Ray Tillman said last night.

Possibility that the Negro Communist leader, awaiting a decision on bail appeal in the Federal Detention House on West St. where he is confined with 10 other Communist leaders for "teaching and advocating" Marxist Socialism, might not be on the ballot had had

(Continued on Page 4)

8 Negro Guests Join Stuyvesant Bias Fight

Three Negro couples plus two individuals have joined the Hendrix family in Stuyvesant Town as the guests of tenants, it was learned yesterday. The news broke at a tenant party Saturday night, honoring Paul L. Ross, chairman of the Town and Village

Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. It coincided with the first anniversary of the committee's founding.

The five Stuyvesant tenants, with whom the Negro families have been visiting for varying periods up to one week, introduced their

guests to close to 200 persons at the gathering. Ross revealed that several other Stuyvesant Town tenants have notified the committee they intend to invite Negroes as guests for short periods.

This practice, which is in the nature of a personal protest against Metropolitan Life's Jimcrow policies, will continue indefinitely. It follows the example set by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Kessler, and Dr. and Mrs. Lee Lorch. The Hendrix family was invited to Stuyvesant Town last Aug. 4. On Sept. 11, they moved into the Lorch apartment, where they are now living while Dr. Lorch is away teaching at Penn State College.

"The tenants of Stuyvesant Town are proving that the legal curtain behind which Metropolitan is hiding with the assistance of Mayor O'Dwyer is not strong enough to keep out democracy," Ross said. "The temper of the tenants is such that Negroes will continue to join the Hendrixes in Stuyvesant Town. Never again will it be the lily-white barony it was before that historic day the Hendrixes moved in."

Mr. and Mrs. David Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Lamprey; Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Komblum, and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Miller were announced as the white tenants inviting Negro guests to stay at their apartments.

The Kesslers, whose rent was

(Continued on Page 9)

3 Wives on Radio Tonight

Mrs. Peggy Dennis, Mrs. Edna Winston and Mrs. Leona Thompson will be heard tonight (Monday) in a special "Radio Message from Three Wives" over Radio Station WMCA, 9:05-9:15.

They will tell of the wives' interview with Attorney General J. Howard McGrath and make a special appeal for the stepping-up of telegrams insisting on bail for the 11 Communist leaders.

This broadcast is the first involving so many of the wives in a direct talk to the radio public.

Growing response to the radio programs of the Communist Election Campaign Committee during the past week indicates great concern with the right of bail for the Communist leaders. All the broadcasts have urged listeners to wire McGrath demanding bail.

Fur Union Hits Hempstead Jimcrow

State Education Commissioner Francis T. Spaulding was urged by the Fur Dressers and Dyers Joint Board, CIO, to compel the Hempstead, L. I., school board to abandon its Jimcrow system of segregation.

Leon Strauss, Joint Board executive secretary, declared that the state should withdraw school funds if the Jimcrow continues.

New Lawyers in Bridges Trial

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30.—Secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union announced that Vincent Hallinan and James Martin MacInnis have been retained as defense attorneys in the forthcoming trial of ILWU president Harry Bridges, first vice president J. R. Robertson and international representative Henry Schmidt.

Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt are accused of false statements and conspiracy in connection with Mr. Bridges' naturalization in 1945. They are scheduled to go to trial on Nov. 14 before United States District Judge George B. Harris.

Rhee Navy Guest

SEOUL, Korea, Oct. 30 (UP).—President Syngman Rhee and other Korean government officials will be guests of the U. S. Navy at a luncheon tomorrow aboard the heavy cruiser St. Paul, flagship of the Seventh Task Fleet under Vice Admiral R. S. Berkey.

Rightists Trapped At Luichow

HONG KONG, Oct. 30.—The tattered remnants of no fewer than four Kuomintang armies were trapped today on Luichow peninsula, between the liberation forces and the sea. Once numbering several hundred thousand troops, they were now only a few thousand.

The reactionary armies had fled Canton southward along the coast, only to run a gauntlet of fire from the victorious peoples army regulars and guerillas.

Luichow peninsula, some 200 miles southwest of Canton, points southward from the southern tip of Kwangtung province toward Hainan Island to which other thousands of Chiang Kai-shek's troops and their generals already have fled.

Reports from the area today said the Peking government troops were within seven miles of sealing off the entire base of the peninsula and moving into position to drive the scattered and disorganized rightists into the sea.

The shallow 13-mile-wide straits to Hainan Island was swarming with junks and makeshift craft ferrying the fleeing troops.

At least four of the craft have been reported in distress.

Earlier Hongkong reports said the rightists reaching Hainan island would not be safe—that an amphibious assault by regulars may join the already powerful local guerilla forces there.



ROSS

(Continued on Page 9)

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Urges Bail; Issue in Appeals Court Tomorrow

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.—The influential St. Louis Post-Dispatch today condemned the denial of bail to the 11 Communist leaders convicted in the thought control trial. While the Post-Dispatch took for granted the false charge that the Communists did teach and advocate the overthrow of the government, it pointed out that they "are not charged with overt acts of force and violence."

The editorial began with the words of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution, which was adopted to protect Americans' right to reasonable bail.

The Post-Dispatch said:

"We are concerned, however, about the precedents which are set in such a situation. A convicted murderer may be released on bond pending appeal. Should Communists who teach and advocate the overthrow of the government, but are not charged with overt acts of force and violence, be held more of a menace to society than a proved killer? . . . Checking Communists is of vital importance, is not respecting and protecting the American Constitution of even more vital importance?"

Gerald Johnson, Others Protest

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 31.—Gerald W. Johnson, noted author and newspaper columnist, and 40 other Baltimore personalities, appealed to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath. "We feel that the denial of bail is unnecessarily vindictive and does not reflect the American concept of justice," the appeal said. "It will reflect on the prestige and influence American democracy throughout the world."

They said "the denial of bail to these men represents a threat to American freedom since the failure to grant the full rights of this minority group carries with it the risk of denying basic democratic procedures to all minority groups."

Dr. Miriam E. Brailey, Quaker and a state employee who successfully refused to sign the Ober Law "loyalty oath," joined in the appeal to McGrath. J. Howard Passmore, another prominent Quaker, also signed.

The signers also included Dr. A. G. Osler and Dr. Arno Schierkauer of John Hopkins University; Prof. Oscar J. Chapman of Morgan College; the Rev. Simon Williamson; the Rev. Hiram Smith; Rabbi Simon Bayarsky; Rabbi M. R. Charrick; the Rev. E. W. White; the Rev. Theodore Chapman; the Rev. Frank J. Frye and Rev. Baxter Matthews.

Also Dr. Gilbert Banfield, Dr. Abraham Kremer, Dr. Leo Ashman, Dr. Robert K. Burres, Dr. Joseph Mather, Dr. Francis Heard, Dr. William Watts, Dr. Joseph L. Lillienthal, Dr. Frank J. Sykes.

Also sculptor Reuben Kramer, artist Aaron Sopher and Ralph McGuire, and pianist Louis Shub; James Stewart Martin and Dr. John E. T. Camper, co-chairmen of the Maryland Progressive Party; Prof. Louis Spitzer of John Hopkins University; Dr. Alexander J. Walker of Morgan College, Prof. Clarence Monroe.

Also attorneys Linwood Koger, Mitchell Dubow, William Murphy and Edgar Boyko, and Dr. Irwin Kaiser, Dr. Evan A. Gilkes, Dr. Robert Lindner and O. O. Heard.

Negro Columnist Hits Verdict

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE CALIFORNIA EAGLE, leading Negro newspaper on the West Coast, assailed the sentencing of George Crockett, Jr., Negro defense attorney at the Foley Square heresy trial, as an act of Jim-crow justice. "He is charged with contempt," said John M. Lee, columnist, "but the contempt was on the other side of the bench, and the contempt will be levelled against every Negro who dares stand up like a man, unless Crockett is freed."

Commenting on the trial, Lee stated, "With studied efficiency, the government has jockeyed matters until it is now able to crack

(Continued on Page 9)



Mrs. Charlotta Bass, publisher of the California Eagle, which printed a denunciation of the trial of the 11 (see adjoining column).

Seattle Judge Says 11 Legally Entitled to Bail

SEATTLE, Oct. 30.—Except in cases of first degree murder, any defendant is legally entitled to bail, it was declared here by Judge James T. Ronald, 94, a nationally known jurist who retired from the King County superior bench last spring after 40 years of continuous service.

Asked his opinion regarding the right of any accused person under the Eighth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights Judge Ronald said "during my 40 years on the bench I never once denied bail except in cases of first degree murder where the proof was positive or where the presumption of guilt was great."

In reply to a direct question as to the right of the 11 national Communist Party leaders to bail pending their appeal from the unprecedented Foley Square convention for "conspiracy to advocate," Judge Ronald said:

"I would say," the veteran jurist replied, "that according to Appellate Court rule the defendants are entitled to bail. The right to bail is a matter of law but the amount of bail is a question for the court to decide in the light of all the circumstances of the case."

Arguments will be heard tomorrow (Tuesday) 10:30 a.m., before the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Federal Courthouse here on the 11 Communist leaders' petition for their release on bail. In a 56-page petition filed by defense lawyers Friday, it was argued that bail for the 11 Communists should be granted because substantial questions of law as well as major Constitutional issues are involved.

The 11 men, all members of the Communist Party's national board, are being held in the Federal House of Detention, after having been convicted in the Foley Square thought control trial of having "conspired to teach and advocate the principles of scientific socialism."

The petition points out that "the unprecedented nature of the charge" on which the Communist leaders were convicted and "the serious implications which that conviction, if unreversed, will have for freedom of political thought and expression," require that the Court of Appeals "should assure that no punishment be inflicted upon petitioners or each of them

(Continued on Page 4)

REPORT USE OF HORMONES IN CANCER TREATMENT

By United Press

The use of two rare hormones to achieve dramatic regression of tumors in patients with some types of cancer was reported for the first time yesterday at the annual meeting of the American Cancer Society.

The hormones are cortisone and one known as ACTH, both of which already have brought startling results in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis and rheumatic fever.

Their use in cancer study was reported by five scientists from the Sloan-Kettering Institute and Department of Medicine of Memorial Center Hospital for Cancer and Allied Diseases, largest hospital of its kind in the world.

Even as the scientists announced the encouraging results in cancer, they made an appeal to the public not to consider that a "cure" for cancer had been found.

The scientists, and other experts from various parts of the country, did say the cancer study with Cortisone indicates that a new approach to the problem is being cleared, an approach that may bring victory years ahead of schedule.

The memorial hospital scientists said eight patients had been administered either cortisone or ACTH, an abbreviation for adrenocorticotrophic hormone. Cortisone is a product of the adrenal glands, and ACTH is a pituitary gland hormone believed to stimulate the activity of the adrenals.

ACTH was administered to seven patients, three of whom had chronic lymphatic leukemia, and one each of whom had follicular lymphosarcoma, Hodgkin's disease, cancer of the prostate, and metastatic (spreading) cancer of the breast. All are diseases affecting the glandular system.

One patient with chronic lymphatic leukemia received cortisone, the doctors reported.

In six patients, the doctors said, "there was a dramatic and progressive decrease in the size of enlarged lymph nodes and of enlarged spleens during administration of ACTH or cortisone."

There was no change in the condition of the two patients suffering cancer of the prostate and cancer of the breast, the report said.

Of the six patients who were benefited, two patients have shown no evidence of regrowth of abnormal masses within a period of 10 weeks of observation since ACTH was discontinued.

Nix 'Sound Truck'

Case Against ALP

Magistrate Peter Abeles dismissed charges against the Bronx American Labor Party for operating a sound truck at an election rally at Tremont and Prospect Aves. Appearing for the ALP, Julian C. Trupin, ALP candidate for district attorney, had attacked the constitutionality of the sound truck ordinance.

O'Dwyers Relief Administration Perils People, Says Marcantonio

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party candidate for Mayor, charged at the Marconi Pugliese Independent Political Club, 1671 Lexington Avenue, that "the O'Dwyer-Hilliard flop-house relief

standards menace the health of thousands of the city's needy and shocks the conscience of all decent citizens," and cited a "bill of particulars" to document his charges.

Marcantonio declared many of the instances cited were contained in a special report issued by the United Hospital Fund of New York, and stated that the "documented proof rips the cover off a scandalous situation" and pledged to "insure decent, humane, public assistance when I am elected Mayor."

The "bill of particulars" included:

• The O'Dwyer-Hilliard policy of continual harassing checkups on the diets of chronically sick relief clients has had a serious effect on older patients.

• There is cruel delay in passing upon applications for nursing home care.

• Because of inadequate salaries of Department of Welfare workers, there is a huge turnover of personnel, resulting in a complete stop of planning activities and making a decision on the granting of relief.

• The new O'Dwyer policy regarding mothers on public assistance is that the case has to be re-investigated and all available relatives contacted.

• The prescribed forms for special diet, medical appliances and glasses got lost. Patients requiring post-operative belts may have to wait weeks. Patients are forced to wait one to five months for glasses.

Patients must wait for a year for dentures, and in cardiac cases only two weeks' supply of medication is provided although doctors recommended a month's supply.

Marcantonio smoked out his mayoralty opponents on all major issues at a series of enthusiastic and large outdoor meetings over the weekend. The American Labor Party's mayoralty candidate at three street-corner rallies in Harlem Saturday night exposed a welfare conspiracy by Commissioner Hilliard to reduce "320,000 public assistance recipients to an absolute starvation level."

The predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican audiences who heard him denounce Mayor O'Dwyer's relief policies as "substandard" at 116 St. and Lenox Ave., 114 St. and Madison Ave. and 103 St. and Lenox Ave., cheered the Labor Party candidate's blistering attack.

Condemning the O'Dwyer-Hilliard practice of "false economy at the expense of those who can least afford it," Marcantonio warned that O'Dwyer, if re-elected, plans to put over a "ruthless across-the-board reduction in food allowances."

These rumors, rife among personnel in the city's Welfare Department, have been hushed up thus far in the press but Marcantonio challenged Commissioner Hilliard to deny he proposes to "take one-third of the fresh milk allowance from over 100,000 children dependent on welfare, and this means 10 quarts a month for each child."

The outdoor audience rumbled with anger when Marcantonio disclosed another plan by the Welfare Commissioner to "reduce the

(Continued on Page 9)

MARCANTONIO

Plea to Free '11' on Bail

(Continued from Page 3)

unless and until the grave issues presented by this appeal are finally resolved.

The petition further argues for the granting of bail in view of the fact that the petitioners "were neither indicted nor tried on a theory that they taught or advocated doctrine which presents a clear and present danger of a substantive evil."

The petition assures the court that "appellants will unquestionably be available when the appeal is finally disposed of."

The petition is signed by Louis P. McCabe, Harry Sacher, Richard Gladstein, George W. Crockett, Jr., and Abraham J. Isserman, all defense attorneys during the trial; by Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, who acted as his own counsel; and by O. John Rogge, who entered the case after the jury verdict as attorney for New York City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., one of the defendants.

The petition outlines some of the arguments which will be used in the appeal from the conviction. It declares that "the portions of the statute (the Smith Act) involved here are in fatal conflict with the

First Amendment because they proscribe the teaching and advocacy of thoughts and ideas."

Judge Medina, the petition alleges, "wholly disregarded the clear and present danger standard, and thus created a substantial question for review. The trial court, moreover, in its charge, replaced the established clear and present danger with its own test, thus raising a question of substance as to whether this new test meets the standards required by the First Amendment."

MEDINA'S CHARGE

The petition further charges that Judge Medina's instructions to the jury on the First Amendment constitutes "a far-reaching rewriting and amendment of the Smith Act which is justified neither by the language of the Act nor its history." The petition cites the Judge's use of the phrases "insure domestic tranquility" and "promote the general welfare" in the Preamble to the Constitution to "justify restrictions upon freedom of speech. As far as we are aware, no court has ever resorted to these portions of the preamble to the Constitution for such purpose."

The petition also maintains that "the entire prosecution case rests upon guilt by association in its most extreme form. Proof of appellants' teaching and advocacy and of their intent rests not on statements and declarations of the appellants, but rather upon the writings of certain authors on the one hand and of the statements and declarations of various individuals who were not defendants on the other."

CRC in New Plea To Save Negro

As Willie McGee, Mississippi Negro veteran, yesterday faced the chair on a framed-up 'rape' conviction, his wife pleaded:

"I don't give up, I believe with God and the Civil Rights Congress he'll make it. Please don't let Willie die."

Making public Mrs. McGee's desperate appeal, the CRC announced that its attorneys had filed a new application for a hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court after that court refused a hearing. Should the high court deny the new application, CRC board chairman George Marshall said, McGee's life may be taken by the state of Mississippi any time after Thursday.

The father of four, McGee was three times convicted by lynch courts after being forced to sign a "confession." Three time he has been saved from the chair by the CRC.

Marshall urged financial contributions at once to send a lawyer to Mississippi and to take other emergency steps.

Davis

(Continued from Page 2)
an uneasy effect on the Harlem electorate.

Tammany, Republican and Liberal exhortations behind their stooge candidate Earl Brown had sought to dissipate enthusiasm for Councilman Davis on the grounds that "what's the use, he can't run anyway."

But this demagoguery has now boomeranged, and street corner meetings, film showing, canvassing and pledge card responses and to unprecedented Davis support over the week-end.

A special election bulletin with Councilman Davis' statement in bold headlines: "I will run. I will be re-elected. I will take office" was greeted with joy and cheers

throughout the 21 S. D.

The people of Harlem are overjoyed," Tillman declared, "that the effort to steal the elections from them has been defeated. They take a direct and personal pride in their participation against the frame-up legal trick to bar Ben Davis from the ballot. They feel now there is no stopping his victory."

The campaign to re-elect Councilman Davis, who has the designation of the American Labor Party, is electrifying the entire city. Not only in the 7th, 11th and 13th Assembly Districts which comprise the 21st S. D. where Davis is campaigning, but in other working-class areas of Manhattan and in the Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens, voters and political leaders are eyeing the 21st S. D. race with avid interest.

In the Bedford-Stuyvesant section in Brooklyn, the Jamaica area in Queens and the Prospect Avenue community in the Bronx—all heavily Negro populated localities—the Davis campaign is the subject of intense discussion. Democratic leaders there are reluctant to attack Councilman Davis or uphold the frame-up verdict of Judge Medina because of the sweeping democratic sentiment expressed in these areas. A victory for Councilman Davis will be regarded there, as well as in Harlem and throughout the city and nation, as a terrific rebuke to the witchhunting anti-Communist hysteria.

Judge Dineen on Friday, after two days of hearing arguments in a "taxpayers" suit to enjoin Councilman Davis from appearing on the ballot, ruled the injunction proceeding was not based on "existing law" and without legal foundation.

Defending Councilman Davis were his special attorneys Paul J. Kern, former president of the Civil Service Commission, and Thomas R. Jones, prominent Brooklyn labor attorney. Completing the legal battery against the "taxpayers" were Paul M. Ross, ALP candidate for Comptroller and David M. Freedman, counsel for the Communist Party.

A feature of the hearings was the

argument by former Judge John G. Dyer, Corporation Council aide on behalf of the Board of Elections, who also joined in attacking the grounds on which the "taxpayers" suit was brought into court.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

GREAT MASTERS of World Literature: Virgil discussed by Paul Giffel, Chairman, Annette Rubinstein, Jefferson School, 578 Sixth Ave., 8:30 p.m. Subs \$1.00.

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AN URGENT MESSAGE TO EVERY COMMUNIST

Dear Comrade: *

YOU are needed on the most important front today of the people's battle against fascist reaction—the Election Campaign.

Only eight days remain between now and Election Day.

The eyes of the entire country—of the world—are on the coming New York City elections. Everywhere people are waiting, watching, hoping. For the New York elections will test, in a major way, the ability of the American people to check Wall Street and its drive to fascism and war.

The reelection of Councilman Benjamin J. Davis is a people's must! The victory of this great leader of our Party, hailed as the People's Councilman by thousands of Negro and white voters, will be a crushing body-blow to the police-state verdict, the entire frame-up and the unconstitutional denial of bail.

A Victory Vote for the ALP ticket, headed by the People's Congressman, Vito Marcantonio, will be the people's verdict—a swelling grass-roots answer to Tru-

man, Medina and McGohey, to Dulles and Dewey, to O'Dwyer and Morris—to every bi-partisan flunkey of reaction!

The solid foundation for that victory already has been laid—in the magnificent response of democratic-minded New Yorkers to the Peekskill mobsters; the many struggles against police brutality and to end Jimcrow in Stuyvesant Town; the people's resistance to rent increases; the growing peace movement; labor's struggles for wage increases; the thousands of wires, demonstrations and protests against the Foley Square frame-up and the vindictive refusal of bail.

Many thousands of New Yorkers registered with the special aim of re-electing Ben Davis and with the determination to "Make Marc Mayor!"

YOU are needed — together with thousands of other democratic New Yorkers — TO RING DOORBELLS, TO BRING OUT THE VOTE.

Our comrades now in jail are giving their all for peace and democracy. They rest their confidence in the verdict of the people.

IN THEIR SPIRIT, WE CALL UPON YOU TO:

1. Give every possible hour between now and Election Day to help ring door-bells for a People's Victory!
2. Enlist the aid of your shopmates and neighbors!
3. Be prepared for all-out activity on Election Day!

Comradely yours,

WILLIAM NORMAN, State Secretary
HERBERT WHEELDIN, Harlem Region
SAM WISEMAN, Bronx

MURRAY SAVAGE, Queens

LILLIAN GATES, Campaign Chairman
CARL VEDRO, Brooklyn
GEORGE BLAKE CHARNEY, Manhattan

ANSWER THE FRAME-UP AT FOLEY SQUARE WITH A PEOPLE'S VERDICT

HELP ROLL UP THE VOTE FOR A PEOPLE'S VICTORY ON NOV. 8!

Sponsored by: New York State Communist Election Campaign Committee

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Mrs. Roosevelt's Comment on Foley Sq.

ON THE EVENING of Friday, Oct. 14, there was a meeting in New Britain, Conn., and it is recorded by the main speaker that she spoke about the United Nation's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and she spoke on matters dear to her as chairman of the UN Human Rights Commission. On the same day, 11 leaders of the American Communist Party were "found guilty." And for the 16 days since, they have been held in jail without bail. It is not recorded whether Mrs. Roosevelt found any connection between the two events in her New Britain speech. Her columns since that day have ignored the Foley Square verdict, except for one, just a week ago.

This was entitled "Memo to Moscow. For a moment I thought that title was just a nasty copyreader playing postman. But it seems that Mrs. Roosevelt feels her sole comment on Foley Square must be addressed to Moscow, on the popular but fantastic fallacy that the responsibility for American Communists lies elsewhere.

And then she says, "If the Communist Party is going to advocate force and violence, or show by its actions that this is what it advocates, then I am afraid it will eventually be outlawed." We are "going to see results which I would consider unfortunate," Mrs. Roosevelt continues. She prefers, Mrs. Roosevelt says, to see the Communist Party "change its tactics so that we could follow our traditional custom of permitting any one to try to persuade people that his beliefs are right," but we are to blame if we are outlawed.

THERE IS SOMETHING incredible about all this. Mrs. Roosevelt admits that outlawing Communists would persecute all sorts of people and take the country a long way from its traditions. She puts the burden of proof on the Communists, without evidently having studied what they really stand for, as they explained all summer at Foley Square.

Thus, the Americans for Democratic Action have criticized the "vindictiveness" of holding Communist leaders without bail, and Attorney General McGrath was compelled to reassure people against hysteria and admit that the Communists are not outlawed. But Mrs. Roosevelt emphasizes that theme. She even defends such a dangerous, outrageous eventuality in advance.

ON WHAT EVIDENCE? Has Mrs. Roosevelt read the basic document of the Communist trial, the deposition prepared by William Z. Foster last June? Has she read Eugene Dennis' summation? Does she realize that no acts were charged against the Communist leaders by the indictment?

They reorganized their party in 1945, and that was labelled a "conspiracy," although no such charge was ever made when the American Communist Party was first organized, or against any other party. They were charged with teaching and advocating the principles of Marxism Leninism, which were called equivalent to overthrowing the government by force and violence, but this is exactly what is not true. There are no such doctrines in Marxism Leninism whatever, as the Communists proved. What they really advocate can be found in documents easily accessible to Mrs. Roosevelt as well as in their activity. And their right to ideas and activity is all inherent in the First Amendment, and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Mrs. Roosevelt wrote her column on the day that John Foster Dulles, the Republican opponent of Herbert Lehman, was speaking at Lafayette College. In essence, Dulles shifted attention from war with Russia abroad for the time being, but focussed on war against Communists and progressives here at home. Mr. Dulles' entire campaign has shown that he goes so far as to include supporters of Mr. Lehman, if not Lehman himself, as potential enemies to be ruthlessly fought. Where are Mrs. Roosevelt's misconceptions taking her if not toward the sinister paths of Dulles? Can such a stand help Mrs. Roosevelt's own campaign for Herbert Lehman? I doubt it.

But I don't doubt that to be honest with herself Mrs. Roosevelt must examine the facts about Foley Square. And to uphold "our traditional custom of permitting anyone to try to persuade people that his beliefs are right," she would have to condemn the Smith Act and the indictment as well as the verdict. At the very least, doesn't she have a word to say about the issue of bail?

VIRGIL—Blasted Romance

By Len Kleis



Letters from Readers

Protests Move to Deport Mrs. Sentner

BISMARCK, N. D.
Editor, Daily Worker:

I want to raise my voice in protest against the move to deport Mrs. Antonia Sentner of St. Louis. She is one of the finest women in America and it's an honor for our country to have her here.

I have seen her in St. Louis, fighting selflessly for the people's cause and know her to be a devoted mother and housewife. If she is not a citizen, it certainly is not her fault.

Of course, it's quite clear deportation proceedings have been started against Mrs. Sentner because she is against capitalism, because she struggles for the betterment of working people's conditions, and also because she happens to be the wife of William Sentner, a militant leader of the CIO United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

Deport the foreign born! What a downright hypocritical and ignorant cry this is! Obviously, such maneuvers have nothing in common with real Americanism. Who are the foreign born? They are the ones who helped to build America and make it great. They are the

salt of the earth to our nation and among its greatest patriots.
A. KNUTSON.

End Bias by Voting for Marc

Editor, Daily Worker:

The story making the rounds at the UN concerns the delegation of U. S. citizens who recently visited the capitals of the world, with the incidental purpose of demonstrating our high degree of civilization. No discrimination was encountered in any capital until their return to Washington, D.C., where the hotels refused to accommodate the Negro member.

All of us, Negro and white, are victims of this Jimcrow policy inspired by big business. Here in New York where Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. practices its own brand of discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, we can do our job by ousting big business representatives from city government in November, and electing Vito Marcantonio for mayor with his entire American Labor Party slate. It will mean the exposure of and struggle against Jimcrow, and will serve as an excellent example for the entire nation.
A. KATZ.

Press Roundup

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S "dean" is scarcely using his bean when he advises: "Tito is a Communist. He says so himself." After all, Mr. Von Wiegand's boss, Hearst, says he's an honest man and a patriot. Von Wiegand is more accurate when he writes: "Financially and economically Tito Yugoslavia is almost as bad off as Greece." He might have added that Tito Yugoslavia and Greece are ruled in much the same way, with the same results for the masses.

THE TIMES seldom has the guts to say clearly what it means except when it is attacking some minority or other whipping boy. So, on the coal and steel strikes it tortuously blames the workers—for strikes brought on by the bosses. It says: "This is a free country. We cannot compel any man to work if he doesn't want to work." Nothing, you note, about compelling the steel trust

to grant reasonable improvements in their workers' conditions.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Joseph Newman, ordered excluded from the Soviet Union by its government, performs a rather commonplace—for Wall Street's journalists—miracle. He tells how he was "stationed in Moscow" for two years. Undoubtedly, like most of our foreign correspondents, a hotel bar and a dainty, expensive, little State Department diplomat constituted his sole "link" to the Russian people. Nevertheless, Newman, by his boss' shrill announcement, is now going to write 15 "uncensored" articles on Soviet "life"—including exposes of "anti-Semitism," "slave status of Russian workers," etc. Move over in that literary gutter, boys, you've got company!

THE NEWS wants Truman to stop (when did he start?) his "crusades against Big Business."

World of Labor

By George Morris

Pre-Convention's Dull Moments Livened Up

CLEVELAND.

WITH SOME two score reporters floating around town for a week before CIO convention opening and nothing happening to justify their stay here, imaginations, of necessity, had to run wilder than ever. As one frank reporter complained to Philip Murray after Tuesday's executive board meeting, "we've got to give some excuse to our offices for staying here." Murray laughed but couldn't promise anything newsworthy until the convention gets under way.

It need hardly be said that for a week the hungry newshawks went for about every rumor anyone cared to release in hotel lobbies. It was on one of those very dull days, when even imaginative capacity seemed exhausted, that a mysterious spokesman of the rightwing "strategy committee" let the boys in on the blueprint and even the convention "time-table."

The stories, in print, were attributed to an "authoritative" spokesman or one "close to the CIO leadership." But whether in the Cleveland papers, New York Times or other gazettes, the stories bore remarkable likeness for a yarn originating with a mysterious source.

THE PLANTED STORY said the convention would expel the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers; Mine, Mill and Smelter and Farm equipment, with the other nine left-led unions to be ordered to merge with right-led unions. A constitutional provision would bar "Communists or fascists" from office in the CIO. Also disqualified for office or membership on the board are persons or unions who refuse to "conform" to CIO decisions.

The charter of the UE, according to that source, is to be handed to James Carey's group; Mine-Mill members are to be ordered into the steel union and the FE's into the UAW. To make the operation appear "small," the "spokesman" gave a breakdown of the alleged dues payments of the 12 unions to "show" that actually only some 700,000 members are involved, instead of the claimed membership of more than a million.

The question is not whether the rightwingers will go as far as the above blueprint. In the light of the CIO's very costly and unsuccessful year-long effort to force the small FE into the UAW, the plan would appear to be sheer lunacy. But it does reveal the right wing's goal whether carried out in the convention fully or not.

PEOPLE WHO CONCEIVE of such plans must surely know that they would involve protracted and costly internal warfare, even if ultimately successful. Such plans, of necessity, would force unions to sidetrack the real problems of the workers.

They would require concessions to employers lest the union's attention be drawn away from the "war on Communism." Reuther gave a model of this policy by his pension deal with the Ford Motor Co. which also provides a two and one-half year pact and a wage freeze. That, presumably, would free him for the kind of a war he and Ford really want to wage.

Also revealed in the blueprint is the rightwing mentality—one that views unions and members as pawns to be dominated or rubbed out at the will of a few kingpins in the labor movement.

Does the blue print for a reactionary supremacy in the CIO express the will of all those in the rightwing camp? Not by any means. Many here, some of substantial rightwing-dominated unions, have quietly voiced their displeasure with the whole trend. They simply don't have the backbone to stand up for an independent position. They leave it to men like Reuther and Emil Rieve, who set the real policies in this convention.

COMING: The Soviet Union, 32-Year-Old Champion of Peace . . . in the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Joseph Roberts General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Monday, October 31, 1949

McGrath's Amazing Argument

ATTORNEY GENERAL McGRATH is getting requests from all corners of the country that he instruct his government attorneys this Tuesday not to oppose bail for the 11 Communist leaders.

McGrath told newsmen last week that the country has nothing "to get excited about" in the sentencing of the 11 Americans. He sought to imply that it was not for their ideas, but for actual physical acts of conspiracy and violence that they were in jail. He reassured the rest of the citizenry that they are free to speak their minds on all issues as they see fit and as is guaranteed in the Constitution. To a delegation of wives of the defendants who visited him Thursday he said he would consider their appeal for bail for their husbands.

BUT OVER A NATIONAL RADIO HOOKUP Friday night McGrath made the astounding statement that when a robber is granted bail he pledges not to steal, but that the defendants say they will continue to commit the "crime" for which they face jail.

But what was this "crime" which he seeks to equate with safe-cracking? It was, according to the indictment, "a conspiracy to teach and advocate" the ideals and philosophy of Marxian Socialism.

McGrath, therefore, tells the country that he considers men who advocate ideas as even worse than common criminals, since he is ready to grant bail to such, but not to leaders of a political party he does not approve of.

He thus admits to the nation that the Foley Square verdict was indeed a verdict against the right to teach and advocate ideas. For the statement to which he referred Saturday night was made by Eugene Dennis: "We defendants will continue to champion our beliefs, our ideals, the principles of Marxism-Leninism, of scientific socialism. We and our party will exercise our inalienable democratic rights. We will defend our legality."

The Attorney General says, in effect, that if a robber can promise not to steal in order to get bail, the Communists must promise not to believe and preach their beliefs in order to get bail.

The entire country seriously questions the constitutionality of the Smith Act, under which the 11 were indicted. It has aroused anxiety among people in all walks of life and of the most diverse political views.

Is it not the function of bail to prevent the innocent from serving long jail terms which may later be thrown out as illegal? The Attorney General told the wives that he is concerned over the "security" of the country and the appearance of the men in court if they are freed on bail. They refuted his argument by showing that these men cannot be considered as common criminals, that they are men of principle leading a mass party, that they have deep family ties and political roots in the country.

If, as McGrath argued to the press last week, the right to hold beliefs is not outlawed, then on what basis can he demand that they surrender their beliefs as the price of bail?

The 11 Communists are not concerned with their personal welfare in this fight; they are seeking to vindicate the honor of their party. Such men cannot be put on the same level with common criminals.

THE EXTRAORDINARY INSISTENCE that the 11 Communists surrender their views to get bail means that the government could apply the same pressure on political opponents of the most diverse kinds, not excluding conservatives. This is the logic of the denial of bail to the 11.

We urge every citizen concerned over the safeguarding of our basic legal protections to wire to Attorney General McGrath urging the granting of bail, especially in what he admits to be a thought-control case. The denial of bail to Communists on such grounds subverts the constitutional rights of all citizens.



Hiroshima--First Victim Of Truman's 'Cold' War

By James H. Dolsen

Major Al Williams, military expert of the Pittsburgh Press, admitted in a column on Oct. 7 that the army dropped the atomic bomb on Japan for political, not military reasons. The United States, he writes, "used the bomb long after Japan was whipped

to announce to the world that it possessed a terrifying weapon." This casual admission in the big Scripps-Howard daily confirms conclusions reached by Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, eminent physicist of Manchester University, England, in his book, *Fear, War and the Bomb*, published last year.

In an exhaustive review of all the circumstances surrounding the dropping of the two bombs—one on Hiroshima and the other on Nagasaki—Blackett declares no "compelling military reason" could be found "for the clearly very hurried decision to drop the first atomic bomb on Aug. 6, rather than on any day in the next six weeks or so." Then he adds: "But a most compelling diplomatic reason, relating to the balance of power in the postwar world, is clearly discernible."

This "diplomatic reason" he reveals as that of insuring to the United States complete control of Japan as a "decisive balance of power over Russia." The timing and decision to drop the bombs were "a clever and highly successful move in the field of power politics. So we may conclude that the dropping of the atomic bombs was not so much the last military act of the Second World War, as the first major operation of the cold diplomatic war with Russia now in progress."

ACCORDING to Karl H. von Wiegand, notorious pro-fascist sympathizer and leading foreign correspondent for the Hearst papers, President Truman got British Prime Minister Winston Churchill to agree at the Potsdam conference in 1945 to the use of the bomb. Although this understanding was reached at the crisis of the war and during a conference of the three powers upon whose wholehearted cooperation victory depended, the Soviet government was never informed of it. The "cold" war was already under way in the councils of the joint British-Canadian-American chiefs of staff.

Blackett points out that the next major United States move against Japan in 1945 had been planned for Nov. 1 and that it had been agreed the atomic

bomb should not be used. Sometime between early in June and the first half of July this decision was reversed, with President Truman himself responsible for the change.

In a speech Aug. 9, three days after the first bomb was dropped, Truman explained: "We have used it in order to shorten the agony of war, in order to save the lives of thousands and thousands of young Americans."

However, Blackett makes the pertinent observation that "if the saving of American lives had been the main objective, surely the bombs would have been held back until (a) it was certain that Japanese peace proposals made through Russia were not acceptable and (b) the Russian offensive (into Manchuria) which had for months been part of the strategic plan, and which Americans had previously demanded, had run its course."

THE ATOMBOMB blasts blacked out news of the Soviet action in Manchuria. Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, former American Air Force commander in China, declared (New York Times, Aug. 15, 1945) that "Russia's entry into the Japanese war was the decisive factor in speeding its end and would have been so, even if no atomic bombs had been dropped."

Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer, American scientist, is quoted by Blackett as stating in regard to the dropping of these bombs that "the two nations which we like to think are the most enlightened and humane in the world—Great Britain and the United States—used atomic weapons against an enemy that was essentially defeated."

Von Wiegand wrote that the atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima killed or wounded 180,000 persons, over half of the city's population. An area of about 4½ square miles was wiped out with heat of millions of degrees at the center of the conflagration. The bomb dropped on Nagasaki killed 73,884 persons—men, women and children—besides 76,796 reported injured or missing.

ON THE BASIS of these facts which have come to light since the war ended, the only reason-

able conclusion is that the highest authorities in this country, political and military, were responsible for a most flagrant doublecross of our ally in the war—the Soviet Union—and responsible, too, for the crime of genocide—the wiping out premeditatedly as part of wartime strategy of more than half of the population of two great cities, a crime all the greater because these authorities already knew that the capitulation of Japan was only a few weeks away. The tens of thousands of civilians killed or horribly injured, who comprised the overwhelming majority of the people of the two cities, were mostly women and children.

It appears from a United Press dispatch Oct. 7, that atomic bombs are on hand in sufficient amounts to be turned over by the civilian Atomic Energy Commission "at a moment's notice" for use by the Air Force. President Truman decides how many are to be stockpiled and when any are to be turned over to the military.

President Truman, who gave the fatal orders, is evidently ready whenever he considers it advisable on his own responsibility to repeat the tragedies of these two Japanese cities inside the Socialist country which he so violently hates—the Soviet Union. He has stated his readiness to use atomic bombs, if in his judgment, this is necessary.

President Truman's speech at the UN cornerstone laying rejected again the Soviet offer to outlaw all atomic warfare. Truman knows now that the Soviet Union has had atom-bombs since 1947. But the suicidal policy of the "cold war" remains unchanged. It is up to the nation, the American people as a whole, to see the peril into which the atombomb diplomacy is leading us and to compel a peace settlement with the USSR.



The Communist Trial

By George Marion

(Continued from Page 1)

indifference to adultery, yet no Pittsburgh paper seems to have inquired whether Louise Trail was Miss or Mrs. or whether Nicodemus was married. No published account of the arrest contains any fact explaining the second indictment, that is, why the police believed that the weapons they carried were designed to do injury to some one rather than designed to enable them to stage a holdup, for instance.

For that matter, there is no clue to the arrest itself; nothing indicates that attention was

EXCERPTS FROM "THE COMMUNIST TRIAL":

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drawn to them by unusual conduct, an altercation or an accident. The papers seem to have been satisfied with a story all loose ends!

AVAILABLE accounts do show these facts: 1. that in the course of routine procedure, Nicodemus and Miss or Mrs. Trail were photographed and questioned. 2. That the Trail woman said she was carrying a pistol because she was often out late at night. 3. that Nicodemus at first declined to comment but, on second thought, said he was a trade union (CIO) organizer who had been "fighting the Communists." 4. that both were released after posting bail.

There is no further public record of this case until late May. On May 21, 1948, Pittsburgh papers recorded that Nicodemus and Louis Trail had been tried the preceding day. The brief account said they were "held not guilty but ordered to pay costs," an unusual combination which the papers do not explain. The five-paragraph news story indicates pretty clearly that the two were let off not because of any doubt about their guilt, but because Nicodemus was considered useful as an anti-Communist. The first paragraph sums up the idea thus:

"The claim by Charles Nicodemus, 36, of Cumberland, Md., that he carried a pistol because of threats from Communists won him acquittal late yesterday."

An anti-Communist is above the law. Nicodemus did not and could not deny the charges, but as an anti-Communist he was excused from paying the full penalty for an acknowledged crime.

There is more to this, however, than mere general sympathy of a magistrate for a professed anti-Communist. Right now anti-Communists are a dime a dozen. They do not receive rewards or exemptions for their mental attitudes alone. They must give something for something.

The news story goes on to explain what Nicodemus had to offer in the police bazaar where he bargained for his liberty. He "had cooperated with the FBI," detectives told the police magistrate, "while making investigations of 'Red' infiltrations in the plant" where he was employed (in Cumberland). In sum, the guilty couple escaped because the Federal Bureau of Investigation interceded for Nicodemus.

THE CASE ends thus—with Nicodemus under pressing obligation to the FBI for his free-

dom—and 11 months pass. On Tuesday, April 19, 1949 at 4:10 p.m., a witness steps down from the stand in Room 110 of the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square in New York City. Though there are but 20 minutes left of the Court day, the next witness is called. He is a man wearing glasses so thick as to give him a sinister, Dr. Caligari-like air. Though we have never seen him in glasses, we easily recognize this solidly-built man with the thick crop of black hair as the same man shown in two photographs—front and profile—in the files of the Pittsburgh police over the "rogue's gallery" identification tag "53417, Jan. 10, 1948." He is, of course, our old acquaintance, Charles W. Nicodemus.

Nicodemus is the eighth witness to mount the stand for the prosecution in the trial of 11 principal leaders of the Communist Party of the United States. They are charged with conspiring to "teach and advocate the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destroying the Government of the United States by force and violence."

The reader will pardon me if I postpone further discussion of the origins of the trial or of the witnesses preceding Nicodemus. It is a question of purpose: it is not my purpose to provide an index to the massive trial record with its tens of thousands of pages and millions of words of testimony and argument. I propose rather to keep myself—and the reader—from drowning in this sea of evidence by steadfastly clinging to the meaning of the trial.

It is my belief that we will make more progress by following the path of one witness, than by pursuing a simple chronological record of the case. Let us, therefore, stick stubbornly to Charles W. Nicodemus for the time being.

HAVING SWORN to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth so help him God, Nicodemus testified for the remainder of the day. At the next court session, Friday, April 22, he resumed his testimony and later that day was turned over to the defense for cross-examination followed by re-direct examination. This consumed almost the entire day before he was dismissed, bringing his total time on the stand to one full day.

In the course of direct examination by Assistant United States Attorney Frank H. Gordon, Nicodemus testified that he had been a member of the Communist Party and had been especially active in the Party from mid-1944 to January 1946. He was invited and permitted to relate alleged incidents that made sensational newspaper copy.

There was one story of how, in 1945, when the work of the plant included war research, the Cumberland organizer of the Communist Party "ordered" members working in the Amcelle plant to make a detailed map of the plant showing entrances, exits and so on. Nicodemus did not claim he ever saw anyone making such a map or ever saw anyone giving the organizer such a map. Why shouldn't an organizer who has the power to give "orders" to Party members, have the power to demand compliance or at least demand an explanation of non-compliance? (If, indeed, Communists give and take such orders, which is the impression this testimony is designed to convey.) Nicodemus was never asked about the map and never heard anyone else talk about it.

This testimony, moreover, casts dark suspicion on the Communist Party in general,

but does not even purport to incriminate any defendant. Judge Medina admitted it into evidence on the ground that he "supposed" the prosecution would later show a "connection" with the defendants. Later, no connection having been shown, he ordered the story stricken from the record. With a straight face, he then instructed the jury to wipe the story from its collective mind.

How a juror erases prejudice from his mind at the command of a judge, no lawyer has ever been able to explain to a layman. And aside from the jury, there is the public. It was Tuesday, April 19, when Nicodemus told the map tale. It was Friday, April 22, that the Court struck it out. And before he did so, the witness had already begun to relate a second lurid story of plotting and sabotage so that the jury could hardly have noticed the "elimination" of the first story. The newspapers certainly didn't notice it!

(Four months and ten thousand pages later, when defense lawyers introduced a rebuttal witness, Judge Medina would not permit them to ask the witness if he was ever asked to draw a map. The judge correctly pointed out that he had stricken the map testimony from the record. But he put it this way: "I thought it was not properly connected and I struck it out at once!")

The new and better story remained in the record and thus constituted Nicodemus' only contribution to the case. Just before Christmas, 1945, he said, Al Lannon, a Communist leader but not one of the defendants, attended a Communist meeting in Cumberland. Asked how a revolution to establish Socialism could hope to be successful in the United States, Lannon replied, according to Nicodemus, that the Red Army would intervene. He was very specific about it: the Red Army would strike via Alaska and Canada, destroying Detroit. He was not talking about bombing, but about mass invasion, Nicodemus swore. But let the record speak for itself on this major testimony of a minor witness.

(From the record).

NICODEMUS: It was pointed out that a revolution wouldn't be successful in the country without the help of the Red Army, and until the Soviet Union had consolidated its position in Europe that the hope of that couldn't be held very high.

GORDON: All right, did you say anything?

NICODEMUS: Yes, I did. I had a question in my mind and I asked Lannon how the Soviet Union could possibly ever invade the United States without a navy and Lannon pointed out to me as had been pointed out before that the Red Army in Siberia numbered some hundreds of thousands and was a strong force and that the Russians were constantly building it up and they had a good air force, they were building air strips, whenever the time come with air support the Russians could invade Alaska down through Canada and they could even destroy Detroit.

DEFENSE COUNSEL RICHARD GLADSTEIN: What was that?

JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA: They could even destroy Detroit, as I understood it. Did you say that?

NICODEMUS: That is what I said.

MEDINA: Why all of the defendants are smiling broadly.

DEFENDANT JOHN GATES: Why certainly we are.

DEFENDANT IRVING POTASH: Certainly we are.

MEDINA: We are getting back to that country club atmosphere again. Well, there isn't going to be any country club atmosphere in my court.

GLADSTEIN: When a man

hears something that is ludicrous and absurd to the extreme I suppose he is permitted the human reaction of a smile of contempt.

MEDINA: That to me is the same line as some of the comments we have had in the past. It may seem very funny to the defendants. They seem to enjoy it, but I don't think it is, and their laughing is not going to have any effect.

GLADSTEIN: This is the Federal Court. I had expected a serious and sober effort on the part of the government, if it could, to prove the charges that have been made that a political doctrine advocates the overthrow of the United States. But instead of that we are being treated to one after another of these witnesses, persons giving the same type of story we have heard from Congressmen Rankin and J. Parnell Thomas.

YOU AND I, in the calm of our homes, might find equal reason within Nicodemus' story, to dismiss it as nonsense. Two or three points capable of influencing even a steady reader of the Hearst press, rise to the very surface. First, it is generally understood by informed people—even informed anti-Communists—that Communist leadership is adult. The many documents introduced into evidence by the prosecution at Foley Square, show a group of men who study history, economics and world affairs intensively; they draw up programs and plans on the basis of detailed—even tedious—analysis and discussion. How then can they be capable of the strategic idiocy Nicodemus describes?

Observe that Nicodemus—or whoever wrote his lines for him—is not indifferent to strategic questions: he takes note at the start that the Soviet Union has no navy for an invasion. Now if we are going to discuss strategy, we should note that no American military man of any responsibility believes that the Red Army can march to Detroit via Alaska or Canada, or carry out an airborne invasion of the United States in force.

A Reuters dispatch from Fort Churchill, in Canada's Far North, to the New York Times of May 10, 1949, sums up the general American-British-Canadian understanding of the limited nature of Arctic military action.

"On the strategic side," it says, "the conviction is now fully established that large-scale warfare in the Canadian Arctic is an impossibility. . . . The military planners appear to have abandoned any thought of a full-scale invasion of North America across the Polar Region. On

the basis of experience at Fort Churchill and elsewhere, they just do not think it could be done."

It must be remembered that the Russians have had much more experience of the Arctic than we have and have long known the limitations more recently verified by the United States. At any rate, no serious military student thinks the Red Army thinks it can stage a trans-Arctic invasion. Why then should anyone believe American Communists think so?

Two of the defendants, for example, have fought in two wars—Spain and World War II. Both John Gates and Robert Thompson, at the age of 20 attained the rank of battalion commander in Spain; Gates was a parachutist in War II and Thompson, decorated for bravery in New Guinea, was recommended for the commission of captain. Others of the defendants are veterans of War II. There is no reason they should be considered capable of believing in the invasion that other soldiers reject.

Still, let us suppose this impossible invasion to be possible. Let us suppose the men in the Kremlin believe the Red Army can invade America; suppose, further, that they plan such an invasion. What follows? It follows that no one in the world but the men in the Kremlin would know it. The ability of Soviet leaders to keep a secret is pretty well established.

Yet Nicodemus would have us believe that they shared this secret with several score leaders (Lannon was a member of a leading committee with, at various times, fifty to a hundred or more members) of the American Communist Party. And the thing doesn't end there. The leaders of this party, which is pictured by the prosecution and by this very witness as conspiratorial to a Hollywood extreme, are now said to have relayed this same top-secret military plan to every rank-and-file Communist in the United States. Not in code, mind you, but in casual direct reply to a casual direct question! And these rank-and-file Communists, veterans of lifelong industrial warfare, many of them veterans of World War II and even War I, are supposed to be such simpletons as to swallow this! Is it any wonder the defendants burst into laughter?

WHY WAS NICODEMUS carrying a pistol? How did Nicodemus land in the FBI net? Why was Medina so anxious to bar evidence about the woman in the case? Read the next chapter in tomorrow's Daily Worker, entitled "The Woman in the Case."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Classified Ads

NOTICE OF POLICY

No advertisement will be accepted for insertion in the Daily Worker or The Worker whose accommodations or services are not available to everyone, regardless of color or creed.

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RADIO repairs, expert and reliable. Pick up and delivery anywhere. RI 9-5111; AC 3-9198.

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SOFA, \$12; CHAIR, \$5. Seatbottoms repaired like new in your home. New heavy webbing. New lining. Springs replaced, retied. Price includes vacuum cleaning. AC 3-8586.

SOFA bottom, \$12; chair, \$5. Springs retied, rewebbed, relined in your home. Shampooing, slipcovers, cushions. Care—GR 3-7570.

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Protest Trial, Demand Bail

(Continued from Page 3)

down on the trade unions, church groups, social clubs and civil rights organizations—all in the name of security and precaution against force and violence."

PHILADELPHIA.

SIX CIO UNITED ELECTRICAL WORKERS DISTRICT 1 LEADERS denounced the frameup of the 11 Communist leaders. The statement was signed by:

James Price, district president.
Thomas F. Delaney, district recording secretary.
Henry Rhine, international representative.
Philip H. Van Gelder, international representative.
Helen Loughlin, Local 155 organizer.
David Davis, Local 155 business representative.

The statement said:

"We, of various political preferences, some having actively expressed disagreement with the philosophy of Communism, freely join in this statement to safeguard our fundamental rights as free men. The conviction of the 11 Communist leaders is the first time in the nation's history that leaders of a legally constituted political party have been sentenced because of their political beliefs.

"Those in the leadership of the trade union movement can draw this simple analogy—if this is permitted, then we too are already spiritually in jail.

"Any lingering doubts have been abruptly removed by the sentencing of their six attorneys. What better method could have been devised to insure that if our time comes we shall be without competent counsel?"

"We declare our opposition to this fearful trend and pledge to rally our friends, publicize our views and unrelentingly fight to maintain in full the Constitution of our country and the Bill of Rights."

NEW ORLEANS.

DAN GUTHRIE, president Trappers and Fishermen's Local 6, International Fur and Leather Workers, in a wire to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath: "We have seen the pattern followed elsewhere in the world. First the Communists, then the labor leaders, then slavery."

DENVER, Colo.

ONE HUNDRED PERSONS, including Mexicans, Negroes and white workers, professionals and church members, picketed the Federal Building last Saturday in a "Protect the Bill of Rights" march protesting the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders. Several of the Denver "7" who were sentenced because they refused to become stoolpigeons for Tom Clark, now Supreme Court Justice, were among the pickets. Hundreds of leaflets explaining the issues of the heresy trial were distributed.

Five hundred artists, scientists and professionals yesterday urged Attorney General J. Howard McGrath "immediately to consent to reasonable bail" for the 11. The New York Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions released the text of a telegram which termed the denial of bail as a "violation of basic Constitutional and Bill of Rights guarantees."

The International Workers Order, in a letter signed by Rockwell Kent, president, and Peter Shipka, general secretary-treasurer, also called on McGrath to release the Communist leaders on reasonable bail.

Eight hundred Americans of Italian origin, at a rally of the Arthur Avenue (Bronx) Tenants Council, also called for the release of the 11 on bail.

All France Mourns Cerdan

PARIS, Oct. 30.—All France was plunged into mourning today "not for a man capable of beating another man but for a friend who was beaten by the elements."

The death of 33-year-old Marcel Cerdan, former world middleweight champion, has stirred the French people probably more than any other single post-war event.

Nearly every Frenchman was sure Cerdan would bring back the title to France after a scheduled rematch with New York's Jake LaMotta, and when he died in an Azores plane crash last Friday, the nation's boxing hopes died with him.

France's grief took many forms

Rightwing Labor Parley Nov. 28

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A spokesman for the right wing leaders of British Trades Union Congress said today 124 labor groups in 55 countries have been invited to a conference here, Nov. 28-Dec. 9, to establish a new world labor body. The rightwing conclave is Wall Street's attempt to destroy the 70-million-strong World Federation of Trade Unions.

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• excellent food • seasonal sports

• holiday • informal entertainment

LACKAWAXEN 0805 R 23

Send \$5 reservation deposit

Marcantonio

(Continued from Page 3)

food allowance for a family of four by \$1.82 a month."

Not only food but clothing allowances have already been slashed, Marcantonio revealed, and unemployment insurance recipients getting supplementary welfare assistance have had their allotments sliced by \$16 a month.

Earlier an outdoor meeting at 15 St. and Fifth Ave., Marcantonio returned to a previous theme: O'Dwyer's labor record. Cruising cab drivers slowed their cars and stopped along the curb to hear Marcantonio charge the mayor with breaking the taxi strike last year.

Again at a meeting before 300 members of two AFL Painters' unions at the Hunts Point Palace in the Bronx, the ALP candidate assailed O'Dwyer's anti-collective bargaining policies against unions in the city departments.

In a speech over WNBC Marcantonio cited the half-empty Madison Square Garden rally for O'Dwyer last Thursday night as evidence that "labor no longer believes him." Pointing out that the meeting was free, the Labor Party leader said:

"They beat the bushes all over town, they tried to drag in everybody. They reached into Washington and got poor Alben Barkley here. They loaded the platform with Broadway entertainment to pull people off streets. And one of the so-called labor leaders even threatened his people with fines to force them to the meeting. But they still couldn't fill the Garden. The speeches you read about in the paper sounded hollow for two reasons—the Garden was more than half empty—and the speeches were more than half-dishonest."

At another key broadcast over WHOM, Dr. Gilberto Concepcion, president of the Independent Party of Puerto Rico, speaking in Spanish, flayed O'Dwyer's hypocrisy towards the Puerto Ricans here. "He has ignored the basic problems of the Puerto Rican people, and has tried to bribe them away with pre-election promises of all sorts. This attack will back-fire in winning new votes for Congressman Vito Marcantonio."

Leo Isacson, ALP candidate for Bronx Boro President, will make his first public appearance since recovering from a virus pneumonia attack, this Wednesday, Nov. 2 at Taft High School, 230 E. 172 St. He will speak again the following night, Nov. 3, at 9:00 p.m. at DeWitt Clinton High School, Moshulu Parkway and Sedgwick Ave., the Bronx.

Edward Flynn and James J. Lyons, who were recently feted by Zionist and other Jewish organizations, were blasted today by the Independent Citizens Committee for the Election of Leo Isacson, headed by James Waterman Wise, as "political opportunists" who chose the week before election day "to wrap themselves in the Mogen David."

"If Flynn and Lyons believe that Jerusalem should be saved for Israel, why don't they take a stand?" the Committee asked. "Where were Flynn and Lyons hiding when CCNY students arose against anti-Semite Knickerbocker?" "Where were Flynn and Lyons when Ilse Koch was released? Where were Flynn and Lyons when the German denazification program was scuttled?"

8 NEGRO GUESTS JOIN STUYVESANT FIGHT

(Continued from Page 2)

refused by the Metropolitan Life project during the Hendrixes' stay, and was subsequently accepted, also had Negro guests to stay over the weekend.

Kessler, who is an organizer employed by the Wholesale and Warehouse Workers, Local 65, will head a delegation to City Hall at noon tomorrow (Tuesday) to demand an end to discrimination in housing. The delegation is sponsored by the

Unions Bid Murray To Avert CIO Split

(Continued from Page 1)

solicit or accept membership applications or authorization cards."

The other point calls for settlement of any dispute under the agreement by the top officers of the respective organizations.

The agreement with the CIO carries five points giving the UE assurance that no raiding would be engaged in or supported against them.

Thus far, Murray's position has been to throw the UE's charges, including raiding and interference in its affairs by the CIO, directly into the convention.

This was also Murray's position after he met with the rank and file delegation elected directly from locals of the ILWU and of the Marine Cooks and Stewards in which Bridges and Bryson participated.

The delegates, named in addition to those officially named to attend the convention, came as observers who would report directly what they saw here. Both the right and left wing in the group of about 15 were sadly disappointed by their first experience.

They heard a lengthy attack by Murray on Bridges who charges him with opposition to CIO policy. Bridges

countered by pointing out that his stand on every controversial issue was always backed by the decisions of his members. Rank and file delegates to whom Murray listened bore out Bridges' assertion. They insisted that Murray state whether a union does have autonomous rights to decide issues by a referendum vote as they do.

Murray was pressed to state whether the ILWU has a right to decide by referendum to be a part of the maritime federation formed by World Federation of Trade Unions. After some effort to avoid the issue, Murray is reported to have replied that they have, but if the members voted to affiliate, they would be going counter to CIO policy and the CIO would have to take action against them.

The convention will open with an address by Archbishop Edward F. Hoban of Cleveland. Secretary of State Dean Acheson will speak in the afternoon. Judging by last year's agenda, Murray's report to the Convention may be the first business before it.

Expulsion of unions that disagree with the "general policies" of the CIO was called for in Murray's printed report distributed to delegates for the opening of the convention. The CIO head devoted the major portion of his personal part of the report to a tirade against the leftwing. He termed expulsion of the minority a "right" of the majority.

The CIO chief directed his anger especially at those unions in the CIO, like United Electrical, that opposed the wage freeze recommendation of the steel fact-finding board. Murray, who accepted the report, seems to view their criticism of the board as an affront to him "diabolical, prejudiced and ill-founded" and "the most flagrant approach to union strikebreaking I have ever seen in the history of the CIO."

The lengthy section of Murray's report on "Communism" was pointed up in a CIO publicity department release as a "prediction" by him that the CIO would soon be "unified" by elimination of the minority.

"The CIO has the power to confer affiliation upon labor unions which wish to join our organiza-

tion; it obviously has power of disaffiliation over those organizations whose leaders' policies, statements and actions demonstrate their contempt and their hostility toward our general policies," writes Murray.

Referring to the insistence of the 12 unions in the minority with a million members, that they have autonomous rights on policy decisions, Murray replies that "then it is equally true that this voluntary association of labor unions can determine its own membership. If the minority has rights, the majority, too, has rights."

Completely absent from the report is Murray's often-stated admonition that the CIO is a voluntary association of autonomous unions.

The CIO head lashed out against what he terms "a small clique" of "10 percent" of the CIO's membership "that adhere to the program of the Communist Party," but avoids dealing with any of the specific differences which have developed in the CIO. He simply views these criticisms as a personal attack upon himself and adds, "I do not believe that I need dignify these slanders."

The report contains praise for the 81st Congress, although noting defeat of the movement to repeal the Taft-Hartley law and enact civil rights legislation. A review of the economy acknowledged the downturn and virtually admits that prospects for an "expanding consumption economy" are nil.

Murray reaffirms support for the Marshall Plan but his earlier enthusiasm cooled somewhat. He notes some development of opposition to it which he calls "isolationist."

The section of the report on organization and the southern drive is noteworthy for the virtual absence of anything in the way of progress. Most of the content is in very general terms, claiming progress, but rarely specifying where. The report on the South contains no figures, but is almost entirely devoted to arguing that the Taft-Hartley law blocks progress.

The section of the report on the legal department acknowledges that organization of the unorganized is virtually at a standstill

sored by the City-Wide Committee to End Discrimination in Stuyvesant Town, will take place at Bishop Lawson's School, 50 W. 133 St.

Speakers will include Ray Hendrix, of the first Negro couple to crack Stuyvesant Town Jimcrow; James C. Allen, president of the New York State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Lindsay White, president of the New York City branch, NAACP.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
P.M.
 9:05—Leona Thompson, Peggy Dennis and Edna Winston—Communist Party campaign talk. WMCA.
 8:30—Paul Ross—ALP. WJZ.
 8:30—Mrs. Mincola Ingersoll ALP. WMCA.

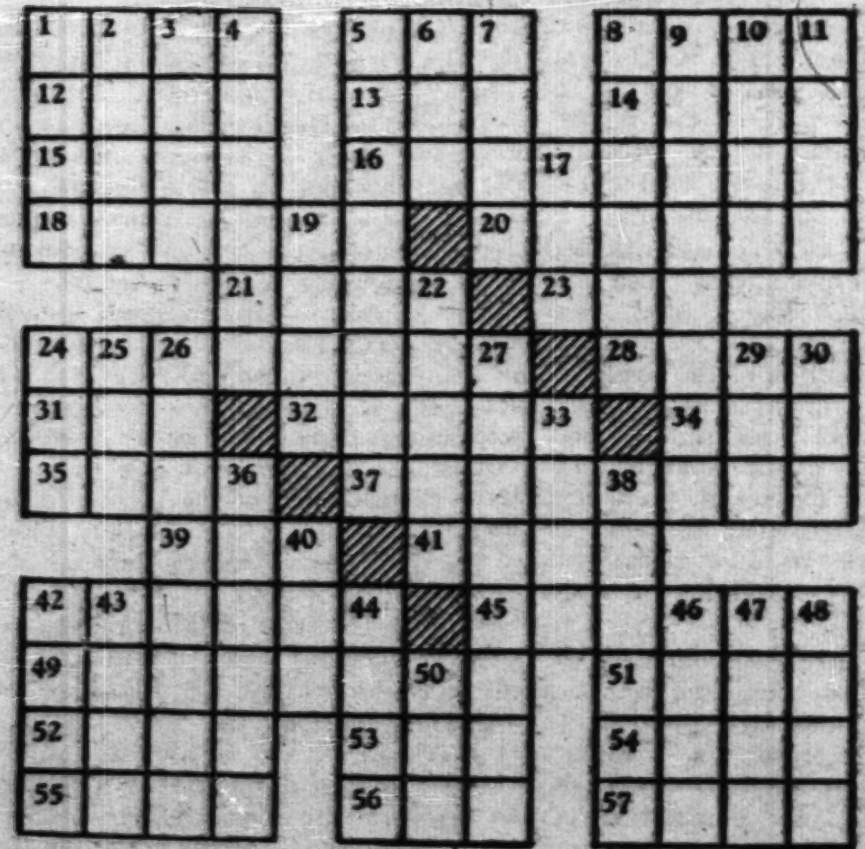
12:00—WNYC—Midday Symphony
 WOR—Kate Smith
 WNBC—News Report
 WJZ—House party
 WQXR—Wendy Warren
 WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
 2:15—WQXR—Aunt Jenny
 WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
 12:30—WOR—Answer Man
 WJZ—Katie Trent
 WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
 12:45—WQXR—Our Gal Sunday
 1:00—WQXR—Mary Margaret McBride
 WJZ—Baukhage Talking
 WQXR—Big Sister

MOVIE GUIDE

• • Excellent
WHAT'S HAPPENING IN HARLEM. The Ben Davis Election campaign film, a powerful expose of Harlem conditions. Manhattan—nightly at street corner meetings. Available for indoor club and union meetings through Contemporary Films, 80 Fifth Avenue.
L'AFFAIRE BLUM. A German film about an attempted frame-up which is particularly relevant today. Manhattan—World.
THE HEIRESS. William Wyler's fine screen treatment of the James novel, Washington Square, with intelligent performances by Olivia de Havilland and Montgomery Clift. Manhattan—Music Hall.
HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's widely praised version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan—Park Avenue Theatre.
ALEXANDER NEVSKY. A revival of the great Eisenstein film. Manhattan—Stanley.
THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART FILM LIBRARY. Two Tars with Laurel and Hardy, and The Navigator with Buster Keaton.
OUTCRY. One of the best postwar Italian films. Brooklyn—Mayfair.
 • Good
DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers in rebellion against middle-class conventions. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.
RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.
QUARTET. Shallow, but witty and polished stories of Somerset Maugham. Manhattan—Sutton.
THE BANDIT. Some brilliant scenes in an Italian film about a returned prisoner-of-war. Manhattan—Apollo.
EVERYBODY DOES IT. Paul Douglas as a wrecking contractor who suddenly finds he has a magnificent baritone voice. Manhattan—Roxey.
STRANGERS IN THE HOUSE. An unusual French murder mystery, with Raimu. Manhattan—55th St. Playhouse.
DEEDEE. A French film about the habits of an Antwerp waterfront cafe. Manhattan—City Theater.
JENNY LAMOUR. A beautifully made French murder mystery about show people, with Louis Jouvet. Manhattan—Irving Place.
IN THE GOOD OLD SUMMERTIME. Judy Garland in fine form in a musical version of The Shop Around the Corner. Manhattan—Loew's Commodore, Loew's Lexington, Loew's 72 St., Loew's Orpheum, Loew's Sheridan, Lyric, Loew's 83 St., Loew's Olympia, Loew's Rio, Loew's 175 St., Loew's Inwood. Brooklyn—All the Loew's circuit. Bronx—Loew's Paradise.
ONE WOMAN'S STORY. A love triangle story which owes its interest to fine performances by Ann Todd and Claude Rains. Manhattan—Art. Brooklyn—Astor, Vogue.
THE WINDOW. An exciting melodrama about a boy who sees a murder committed. Manhattan—Charles, 34 St. Theater, 68 St. Playhouse, 85 St. Trans-Lux, Gracie Square, Town. Brooklyn—Tudor, Cariten, Sanders.

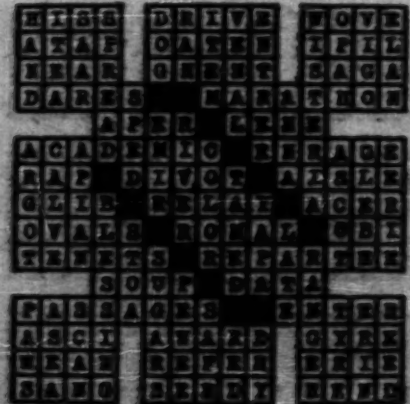
Sleep
TOKYO JOE. Bogart says Japanese fascists and Communists are in cahoots.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- HORIZONTAL**
 1—Organized military offensive
 5—Mechanism governing motion
 8—Guernon monkey
 12—Pillaster
 13—Turkish officer
 14—Oriental title
 15—Perjurer
 16—Limi
 18—Susceptible to melancholy
 30—Frames
 21—Norse god
 23—Affirmative
 24—Evergreen trees of California
 28—Tallow candles
 31—Beverage
 32—Sea lettuce
 34—Wood
 35—Flat circular plate
 37—Mindness
 38—Feminine name
 41—Sea drant from golden beakers with Odia
 42—Intolerant antihumanism
 45—Fish
 49—Oblique hint
 51—Biblical mountain
 52—Food regime
 53—Pronoun
 54—Times
 55—Fruiting spikes
 56—Egyptian god
 57—Sand pulled up by the wind
VERTICAL
 1—Tree
 2—Mossel
 3—Luminary
 4—Shelter
 5—Of basic importance
 6—Ripen
 7—Chicken food
 8—Impaired
 9—Oversight
 10—City of the French Riviera
 11—Willow
 17—Trifle
 19—Hero
 22—Hubs
 24—Distraught
 25—Arab name
 26—Creator
 27—Legislators
 29—Loggers' halfboot
 30—Pirmanent
 33—Baltic port
 36—Russian whips
 38—Deserved
 40—Daughter of Eris
 42—Wail
 43—Dolphin of the Amazon
 44—Vulgarian
 46—Sa. Am. country
 47—Former coin of Japan
 48—Nuzzle
 50—Appointed to arrive

Answer to Friday's Puzzle



RADIO

WMCA — 570 ka.
 WNBC — 680 ka.
 WJZ — 710 ka.
 WQXR — 770 ka.
 WNYC — 830 ka.

WINS — 1010 ka.
 WYVD — 1230 ka.
 WQXR — 890 ka.
 WNEW — 1130 ka.
 WILB — 1190 ka.

WHN — 1200 ka.
 WNY — 1260 ka.
 WOV — 1280 ka.
 WQXR — 1300 ka.

WNYC—Musie
 WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
 1:15—WJZ—Nancy Craig
 WQXR—Ma Perkins
 1:30—WQXR—Young Dr. Malone
 WOR—Hollywood Theatre
 1:45—WQXR—The Guiding Light—Sketch
 WNYC—Weather Report; News
 2:00—WQXR—Double or Nothing
 WOR—Queen for a Day
 WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
 WQXR—Second Mrs. Burton
 WQXR—News, Record Review
 2:15—WQXR—Perry Mason
 2:30—WQXR—Today's Children
 WOR—Second Honeymoon
 WJZ—Bride and Groom
 WQXR—Nora Drake
 WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
 WQXR—Curtain at 3:30
 2:45—WQXR—Light of the World
 WQXR—The Brighter Day
 WQXR—Musical Memory Game
 3:00—WQXR—Life Can Be Beautiful
 WOR—The Answer Man
 WJZ—Talk Your Way Out
 WQXR—David Harum
 WQXR—News, Music
 3:15—WQXR—Road of Life
 WQXR—Hilltop House
 WOR—Gabriel Heatter
 3:30—WQXR—Pepper Young
 WJZ—Lodier Be Seated
 WQXR—Gary Moore Show
 3:45—WQXR—Right to Happiness
 4:00—WQXR—Backstage Wife
 WOR—Barbara Welles
 WNYC—Disk Date
 WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
 WJZ—Olen Drake
 4:15—WQXR—Stella Dallas
 4:30—WQXR—Lorenz Jones
 WOR—Prince Charming Show
 WQXR—News, Music
 WJZ—Melody Promenade
 4:45—WQXR—Young Widder Brown
 WJZ—Patt Barnes
 5:00—WQXR—When a Girl Marries
 WOR—B-Bar-B Ranch
 WJZ—The Yukon Play
 WQXR—Galen Drake
 WQXR—News; Today in Music
 WNYC—Sunset Serenade
 5:15—WQXR—Portia Faces Life
 WQXR—Record Review

6:30—WQXR—Just Plain Bill
 WOR—Curley Bradley Show
 WJZ—Jack Armstrong
 WQXR—Hits and Misses
 WQXR—Cocktail Time
 6:45—WQXR—Front Page Farrell
EVENING
 6:00—WQXR—Kenneth Banghart
 WOR—Lyle Van
 WQXR—Eric Serareid
 WJZ—News
 WNYC—Reviewing Stand
 WQXR—News; Music to Remember
 6:15—WQXR—Sports
 WJZ—Allen Prescott
 WOR—Bob Mason, Interviews
 6:30—WQXR—Wayne Howell Show
 WOR—News Reports
 WQXR—Political Talk
 6:45—WQXR—Three Star Extra
 WJZ—Sammy Kaye
 WOR—Stan Lomax
 7:00—WQXR—Sinatra Show
 WJZ—Political Talk
 WQXR—Beulah Show
 WNYC—Masterwork Hour
 WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
 WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
 7:15—WQXR—News of the World
 WOR—Answer Man
 WQXR—Jack Smith Variety
 WJZ—Political Talk
 WQXR—On Stage
 7:30—WQXR—Political Talk
 WOR—Gabriel Heatter
 WJZ—Lois Ronger
 WQXR—Jacques Fray
 WQXR—Dick Haynes, Club 15
 7:45—WQXR—H. V. Kallenborn
 WOR—A Love a Mystery
 WQXR—Edward Murrow
 8:00—WQXR—The Railroad Hour
 WOR—Straight Arrow, Play
 WJZ—Quiz Program
 WQXR—Inner Sanctum
 WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
 8:30—WOR—Peter Salem
 WQXR—Arthur Godfrey Show
 8:30—WJZ—American Labor Party—Paul Ross
 WMCA—American Labor Party—Minicola Ingersoll
 Parly, Leona Thompson, Peggy Dennis, and Edna Winston
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Books:

Masterly Study of Marxist Economics

By Bernard Burton

"POLITICAL economy thus teaches that history marches against capitalism and with Communism; it teaches that 'all roads lead to Communism.'" It "forms the very foundation of the world outlook of Marxism, which enables

Political Economy, a Marxist Textbook. By John Eaton. International. 230 pp. \$2.10.

men to understand the world and to know how to act in it, which enables men to live and fight as men for the freedom of mankind everywhere from poverty, oppression, and war."

These quotations are from the last page of this masterful new book, the result of two years by a group of British Marxist economists, although John Eaton wrote the entire book. The passages quoted above flow inexorably and logically from the vital and spirited manner in which the laws of political economy, the "economic laws of motion of society," are expounded in this work.

IT FILLS a long-felt need by teachers and students of political economy, covering the whole range of the subject including the origins of capitalism, the development of commodity production, the theory of crises, imperialism, the general crisis of capitalism and Socialism.

It is a notable accomplishment in itself for such a brief book to deal so succinctly with the whole range of political economy. But an even greater contribution is the approach taken to the subject.

Political economy here is brought to life by developing its laws through the history and development of British capitalism and the British working class. Few con-

cepts are left to a generalized treatment, but are filled in with experience.

THAT THE BOOK is developed in terms primarily of British experience also makes it an invaluable aid in the study of Marx's Capital which also drew on British history. It would be better, of course, for American students if the subject were presented in terms of our own experience.

But this cannot be a valid criticism of this book since it was written primarily for England. It is to be hoped that American Marxists will produce such a supplement to this work which, in the opinion of this reviewer, is the finest textbook on political economy which has thus far been published in the English language.

Like all textbooks, it is not meant to be more than aid to the study of the subject, but it is an invaluable aid. Not only does it expound the laws of political economy but in brief form it also takes up capitalist and Social-Democratic theories, explains them and refutes them.

Whatever criticism this reviewer may have are minor in comparison to the achievement which the work as a whole represents. One criticism is that the section on absolute and relative surplus value does not give sufficient weight to the attempts of the capitalists to increase profits through the intensification of labor-speedup. This today is a major, if not the chief method used by capital to step up exploitation.

Another shortcoming is the inadequate treatment of absolute impoverishment.

This book should receive wide circulation and study among Marxist students.

Today's Films:

'Doctor and Girl' Mixture of the Genuine and Phony

By Jose Yglesias

THE DOCTOR AND THE GIRL, the Mayfair's new movie, is such a mixture of the genuine and the phony that it is difficult to discard it altogether or to take it seriously. Based on a novel by Maxence Van Der Meersch, its locale transported by the script writer to New York, the movie exhibits two minds, of dissimilar qualities, at work.

On the one hand it is the story of a bourgeois father's domination

THE DOCTOR AND THE GIRL. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Produced by Pandro S. Behrman. Directed by Curtis Bernhardt. Screenplay by Theodore Reeves. Based on a novel by Maxence Van Der Meersch. With Glenn Ford, Charles Coburn, Gloria De Haven, Janet Leigh. At the Mayfair.

of his children and of their revolt against his values. On the other it is soap opera, in which all the suffering is piled up generously in order to make the ending happier than life could ever be. It is, considering the nature of Hollywood, a rather common fate for a script to suffer.

IN THIS one a young doctor whose father is famous in the medical profession begins his career at Bellevue to get experience. Single-minded and calloused he follows his father's advice of not being touched humanly by the miserable cases that he treats. His interest is only in becoming an efficient and impersonal instrument in order to achieve eminence and respectability.

The break comes when he falls in love with one of his patients, marries her against his father's



CHARLES COBURN

wishes and sets up in general practice on the east side. One of his sisters is not as lucky in breaking away from home. Rather than face her unforgiving father she has an abortion and dies. And the old man, having learned his lesson, repents and things are patched up.

THE YOUNG doctor, who feels the need of learning more and who is sometimes regretful of the loss of his father's influence in getting him a position, finally keeps to his choice. Although reunited with the father he stays at his practice. But however clear was his choice during the first part of the story, it is all resolved in bathos and sweet reasonableness.

In the course of the story there are scenes that come to life. There is a night call to Spanish Harlem that the doctor makes which is moving and real. Just as some of the crowded scenes at Bellevue are evocative of suffering and misery. Neither is it the acting of Glenn Ford, Janet Leigh or Gloria De Haven in the principal roles that strike the wrong note. It is the groove of sentiment that keeps the movie on its course, not the conflict of class values inherent in it.

'Lost Youth' Italian Gangster Film

LOST YOUTH, one of the two new Italian films on a double bill at the Little CineMet, is a sad thing to watch. Its producers have succeeded in copying American gangster movies perfectly. There are moments when one expects its blond young hero with his padded-shoulders swagger and his smooth, impassive Alan Ladd face to speak English. He never does, but the movie speaks the language of Hollywood always.

The college boy hero, son of a respectable professor, is mean and tough. ("The loss of moral values from war," some one explains as glibly as Hollywood.) He leads a gang of young delinquents who rob and kill without remorse. He visits a nightclub singer whose long blonde hair, hunched shoulders and undernourished air resemble Lauren Bacall's.

He has a lovely sister who worries about him and whom he treats, of course, coldly. The sister falls in love with a plain-clothesman, a mature and loving guy, who is trying to discover the cause of the wave of crimes. He suffers because of the nature of his job, she misunderstands, but they finally get together.

It should be no surprise, then, that there's a sweet girl, a friend of the family, who pines after the tough young hero. All the "good" people are done more simply in Lost Youth than in its American counterpart, but the delinquents are all familiar. The hero always has to ask someone for a match to light his cigarette—Hollywood's substitute for characterization.

Whenever the gang gets together all the clichés go into motion. They have short little disagreements settled by the impassive hero. At other times they are pretentiously weary and make portentous little speeches and toasts. And, of course, there is a lot of shooting finally as the cops move in.

Part of the waste involved in the movie is that of actors. Carl Del Poggio and Massimo Girotti, as the sister and the detective, are both interesting and give, as they have in other movies, a feeling of great warmth and naturalness. And those imitating Lauren Bacall and Alan Ladd can boast of some sort of accomplishment, if only mimic.

Also on the same bill is Merchant of Slaves, which we suspect is new only to American audiences. It's a ridiculous story of the "old days" when Arabs used to invade Sicily and carry off its women. Ali the Arab invader, falls in love with a Sicilian girl, a stormy affair which finally ends happily. An epilogue says the story symbolizes the eternal struggle between East and West. We doubt it. —J. Y.

Around the Dial:

ABC Launches New Program To Glamorize Cold War

By Bob Lauter

WJZ-ABC last Tuesday launched a new program, Time for Defense, to explain to the public the whys and wherefores of the Administration's military policies. (10:00 p.m.).

It was inevitable that those who prepared the program should find it difficult to make a good radio show out of an attempt to glamorize the cold war. The weaknesses of the first show will probably be even more severe in subsequent ones.

HOW DID ABC GO about presenting the question of national "defense" to the radio audience? The program began with

a teaser: the promise of a climax which was to be a tape-recording of a parachute jump, a foot-by-foot description of the descent.

Before reaching this climax, a bad orchestra played incredibly banal music. A chorus, reminiscent of The Student Prince, sang. And a soloist offered One Enchanted Evening.

This brought the problems of "defense" no closer to a solution.

FOLLOWING this came a brief history of the 82nd Airborne Division which was featured for the program's debut. The announcer introduced a sergeant with a long war record. This sergeant made many parachute jumps in action. We were then offered the tape-recording of a jump he took recently at Fort Bragg. This was the climax.

As it happens, a tape-recording of a parachute jump is a mighty dull business. Up till the moment of the actual jump, all you hear is noise, the noise of the plane and of various preparations. The description of the descent was meaningless. The climax spluttered and died out.

As yet the program made no pretense of talking about "the state of defense."

THE BAND and the chorus returned to offer a medley of service tunes.

Finally, Secretary of War Johnson spoke briefly. The sum total of what he said was to congratulate ABC on its decision to keep the public informed on military matters. Then William Fry repeated the afternoon papers by explaining details of the decision to release one-year men from Army. Fry repeated Baruch's description of our situation as being suspended be-

tween war and peace.

A song followed.

The entire show was extremely dull. The writing was clumsy and amateurish, and the program failed to achieve its purpose of being an institutional ad for the cold war.

One Enchanted Evening is not quite a full explanation of the Marshall Plan.

Book Note

Now in its second week—the sale of the Workers Bookshop, 50 East 13 St., New York City, has aroused great excitement and enthusiasm among book buyers. Every day the mail brings scores of letters from all over the country with orders for the entire list and requests for sale catalogues.

This sale of outstanding books is the first time that the bookshop has undertaken a one dollar sale—hundreds of books are offered at \$1.00—3 for \$1.00 and 6 for \$1.00. For example, for \$1.00 one can get a copy of the writings of George Dimitroff from the 7th World Congress through the Spanish War. Or the original \$5.00 edition of "The Black Book": the description of the Nazi crimes against the Jewish people. Others are the "Best Short Stories of Gorky"—"The Iron Heel" by Jack London—"The Russian Revolution," by Lenin and Stalin—"Labor Fact Book No. 8" by the Labor Research Association, and others.

Due to the unprecedented demand the staff of the bookshop has decided to continue the sale for another full week. The sale will end on the 5th of November. An attractive mimeographed sale list has been prepared and can be secured by dropping a penny post card to the Workers Bookshop.

Music

The performance of Bela Bartok's Sonata for two pianos and percussion will be a highlight of the final program of Vera Appleton and Michael Field's survey series Two Pianos Through Four Centuries at Town Hall next Friday evening, Nov. 4, when the duopianists will have the assistance of Alfred Howard, tympanist and Abe Marcus, percussionist.

Music School of Henry St. Settlement announces five faculty recitals for the benefit of The Children's Scholarship Fund to be presented at The Playhouse, 466 Grand St., New York 2, N. Y., Sundays, at 3:00 p. m.

PROGRAM

Nov. 6—Charlotte Rosen, violinist—Scott Watson, Pianist.
Dec. 4—Ethel Elfenbein, Pianist—Edward Lee Tyler, Bass Baritone.
Jan. 15—Woodwind Faculty, Chamber Music Program under the direction of Lois Wamm.
Feb. 19—Eileen Flissler, Pianist—Pauline Pierce, Mezzo-Soprano.
March 19—Werner Landshoff, Cellist—Dorecy Smith, Pianist.



Ed Strickland, young Negro artist whose first one-man show at the 44th St. Gallery has attracted wide attention. His paintings are on exhibit daily 11 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

YANKS AND GIANTS WIN, 21-14, 41-38

The New York Yankees, operating behind one of the finest lines in professional football, defeated the Baltimore Colts, 21 to 14, in an All-America conference game yesterday under grey skies at Yankee Stadium.

Unbeatens Thin Out . . .

Sure, there were plenty of upsets and surprises over the weekend in college football, but the big ones got away.

Still up there today as the unbeaten leading contenders for the national gridiron championship were Army, Notre Dame, Oklahoma, California, Baylor and Cornell. They all won Saturday, all of them easily, except California.

The upsets struck down some pretty good teams like Minnesota and North Carolina (second loss for each) and Pennsylvania, the latter being dumped by Pitt 22-21, from the unbeaten ranks.

Notre Dame scuttled Navy, 40

RODNEY TOPS MARDO 15-13

Lester Rodney came back Saturday to edge Bill Mardo in the Daily Worker scribes' personal pickem contest. Rodney racked up 15 wins and four losses in the 20-game coupon, while Mardo was second best with a 13-7 mark. In the personal standings, Mardo leads Rodney 2-1 after three weeks of picking.

The upsets fashioned by Pitt, Tennessee, Texas and Purdue plus Duke's win stood between Rodney and a perfect score. Mardo became a cropper in those games, too, and dropped two others in his Yale and Georgia hunches.

to 0, with Ernie Zalejski taking over the "star of the week" role on the N.D. squad by scoring three touchdowns.

Baylor faces Texas this week in a tough Southwest Conference scrap. The Texans last a 7-6 decision to SMU.

Army, which toyed with VMI, 40-14, is matched against Fordham this week. The Rams are also unbeaten after belting Georgetown, 42 to 0, to prove themselves one of the best Eastern teams in one of the season's big surprises.

California, tied 14-14 at the half, finally beat UCLA, 35-21, because Bob Celeri went on a rampage with a touchdown pass, a touchdown run, and a touchdown setting-up pass, all in the second half.

Cornell, looking like the class of the Ivy League, crushed Columbia as expected, 54-0.

Big Ten—Michigan, edging back as Conference favorite with a 13-0 win over Illinois, goes against Purdue, the surprise package that handed Minnesota a 13 to 7 drubbing to queer the Cophers' Rose Bowl hopes.

Maryland is still only team unbeaten in its loop after trouncing South Carolina, 44-7. Tennessee, fresh from its astounding 35-7 rout of North Carolina and Charley Justice, goes against Georgia Tech, which lost to Duke 27-14.

On the Scoreboard, by Lester Rodney, and In This Corner, by Bill Mardo, appear alternately every day and in the weekend Worker.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (UP).—The New York Giants exploded for 20 points in the third period today and then ground out two more touchdowns to edge the Chicago Cardinals, 41 to 38, and move into a tie with Pittsburgh for second place in the National Football League's eastern division.

The Giants started to roll at the start of the second half when Jack Salcheider, a rookie halfback, returned the opening kickoff 95 yards for a touchdown that left his club 14 points behind.

Then hardly more than a moment later end Frand Lou Vuolo picked up a Charlie Trippi fumble on the Cardinal 25 and ran into the end zone for another tally.

The Giants rocked 63 yards in 13 plays, smashing into the line

ALL AMERICA CONFERENCE
New York 21, Baltimore 14
Cleveland 30, San Francisco 28

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Philadelphia 38, Pittsburgh 7
N. Y. Bulldogs 14, Washington 14
Green Bay 16, Detroit 14

time after time, before Gene Roberts plunged one yard for a touchdown which left the New Yorkers one point behind.

That was not their finish either. As the final period opened it was a 64-yard parade in 12 plays and Roberts went another yard for his second marker of the day.

That counter put the Giants ahead for the first time in the game, 34 to 31, and it looked like the Cardinals would never pull back. Still Jim Hardy directed the 1948 division champs over a 69-yard route in eight efforts.

Leading by four points, the Cardinals broke down almost immediately. Charlie Conerly, whose passing was good today only when it had to be, connected to Roberts for a 68 yard gain to the Cardinal 12 in the final four minutes. From there it took three plays, but Clyde (Smackover) Scott went five for the winning points.

N. Y. Giants 41, Chicards 38

Saddler Prefers Rightful Shot At Pep to Crack at Ike's Crown

Sandy Saddler simply reemphasized all over again at the Garden Friday that he is one of the finest little fighting men around. In spotting weight to Paddy DeMarco and then handing him the first knockout of his career, Saddler was at his sharpest and reaffirmed his right to a return shot at Willie Pep's featherweight crown.

"That's the one fight I've got on my mind," Sandy said in his dressing room later. Was he anxious to fight for the lightweight title? He answered that one realistically. "I would rather get that shot at Pep. I don't seem to be able to pick up any weight . . . the most I can gain is one or two pounds when I'm idle and that comes right off when I'm in training."

It was a modest estimate by a kid who despite his normal featherweight poundage does go up and down the country beating the toughest lightweights around. But he feels it is more logical to get his chance in his rightful division than to go trading punches with lightweight king Ike Williams right

now. DeMarco put up a surprisingly good fight of it when he was hurt, discarding his clutch-and-wrestle tactics to swap punches and trade jabs with Sandy. But his eye began to split open at the seams in the fifth frame and he was being butchered into a gory pulp before the fight was belatedly halted four rounds later. What the hell. Doc Nardiello wasn't bleeding.

The decision going to Jimmy Flood in the semi-final 10 was most questionable. I had Herbie Kronowitz winning by a 5-3-2 margin and the fans who weren't blinded by partisanship for Flood, kept up a tremendous din of cat-calls loud after the verdict was announced. Flood fought out of the same boring body banging pattern, but Kronowitz met him at his own game and outpunched him, mixing up the attack with solid and accurate long jabs which Flood couldn't avoid.

The opener between Tony LaBua and Freddie Russo was an earnestly fought if not particularly thrilling match. LaBua clearly deserved the decision. —B.M.

In This Corner...

By Bill Mardo

They Loved Cerdan . . .

IT IS HARD to believe the man is gone. . . . Yet there you were at the Garden Friday night with 14,000 others standing in silent tribute while the lowered lights cast sad accompaniment to the organ peeling the Marseillaise and the timekeeper 10 times slowly hitting the bell whose echo cut through the quiet like a surgeon's scalpel on a late but necessary task. . . . Garden fans were saying goodbye to Marcel Cerdan. . . .

And in the hush of that moment many things flooded the memory. . . . Perhaps not all of it will be recorded here because it is still difficult to talk or think or write of Cerdan in the past tense. . . . This was a vibrant, full-blooded person with a love of life made obvious in his every move inside the ring and out. . . . His confidence . . . his skill . . . his modesty . . . his quick flashing smile which radiated not only his handsome face but which filled a room in its admiring bask. . . .

But first you thought of what must be going on in France at the very moment that people in far away New York's Madison Square Garden and throughout the country were grieving his loss. . . . You thought of the naturally deeper pain that must be choking every man, woman and child in the streets of Oran . . . Casablanca . . . Paris. . . . You must remember that Cerdan was a fabulous hero to many millions . . . to the people in France itself and to the colonials in French Morocco from whence he sprang. . . . For them, Cerdan was affinity and expression of national aspirations in the same sense that Americans thrilled to and felt bone and flesh to Joe Louis . . . and Babe Ruth. . . .

I DO NOT know what Marcel Cerdan's politics were . . . but I do know he hated fascism with every fiber and sinew in his squat powerful frame and that is good enough for me. He got out of Paris and joined the Free French Navy when the Nazis were marching in. . . . Had he been anything other than what he was, he could have remained, he could've played collaborator and lived the rat's life because the German High Command would've done anything to have a man of Cerdan's popular appeal on their side. . . . But Marcel entertained such filth no more than he thought of losing when he stepped into the ring. . . . He was a man who loved life and a man who hated those who would deprave the very essence of decent living. . . . And I remember in his dressing room after he beat George Abrams one writer showed him a newspaper with Schmeling's picture and Cerdan spat out the word "Nazil" . . .

No, I do not know what his politics were and on his first trip here in '48, while he trained for Abrams, I had asked him how he felt about the Communist Party's great electoral victories and he shrugged helplessly and answered. . . . "I am a foreigner in your country. I cannot speak about politics." . . . But his face lit up when I mentioned the name of the great French Communist paper "L'Humanite" . . . and I am told that on his triumphal tour of Paris last year after taking Tony Zale's title, one of the places he visited was the offices of CeSoir, another leftwing Paris publication. . . .

I have a hunch Cerdan knew who was good for the French people. . . . And the French Communist Party was second to none in hailing this national hero. . . . It was this writer's great privilege to also cover Cerdan's fights here for L'Humanite . . . and I have seen how much precious front-page space they devoted to his New York bouts. . . . A few hours before Cerdan was scheduled to fight Zale, the French Communist Party wired Marcel best wishes for his success. . . . L'Humanite later ran a special edition for the stories of his greatest victory . . . and the grand old man of the French Communist Party and editor of L'Humanite, Marcel Cachin, cabled Marcel after he won the championship . . . L'Humanite gives you its warmest congratulations. . . .

YES, THERE ARE so many things that flood the mind of a sportswriter as he tries to put down what a fighter this man was, one such an incomparable artist that he could do nothing but bring honor to a profession that is never as honorable as many of the workers who punch away in it for a living. . . . Cerdan's incredible ring artistry and the incredible record that went with it. . . . How he started as a featherweight in Algiers and after ripping through the opposition came to Paris as a welterweight three years later. . . . Six months after his arrival he had taken the French middleweight title from a French-Arabian named Kourdi. . . . In 1939 he became middleweight master of all Europe by beating Saverio Turillo in Milan. . . .

Those are the years of Cerdan's career that the veteran American fight manager Lew Burston, who later represented him here, speaks of with a glow. "You should have seen Cerdan then. He would've chased our Henry Armstrong right out of the ring." . . . Of course no man could ever have chased Armstrong out of any ring anywhere . . . and what would've come out of a bout between the young Cerdan and the young Hammering Hank nobody can say for sure. . . .

I hate professional boxing for its senselessness and human tragedies and for what it is in the hands of the corrupt ones who grow fat on the blood and pain of fighters. But it does exist and it's only in that sense I say it's a pity Cerdan and Ray Robinson never will have a chance to meet. It would've been one for the books because I believe Marcel owned the all-round artistry that would've challenged Ray to his very fingertips. They were never matched precisely because of boxing's corruptness and the run-around Robinson receives from the front-office ring rulers. But this was not part of Marcel Cerdan's doings.

The last time I saw Marcel was two months ago. They parked him alongside me in the working press the night Robinson fought Steve Belloise. I watched Marcel closely throughout the fight and his face was a study of open appreciation. When they picked Belloise off the floor in the sixth round, I asked Marcel what he thought of it. He smiled that charming infectious smile.

"Oh that Robinson! He is a very great boxer, very great!" His eyes were shining with respect.